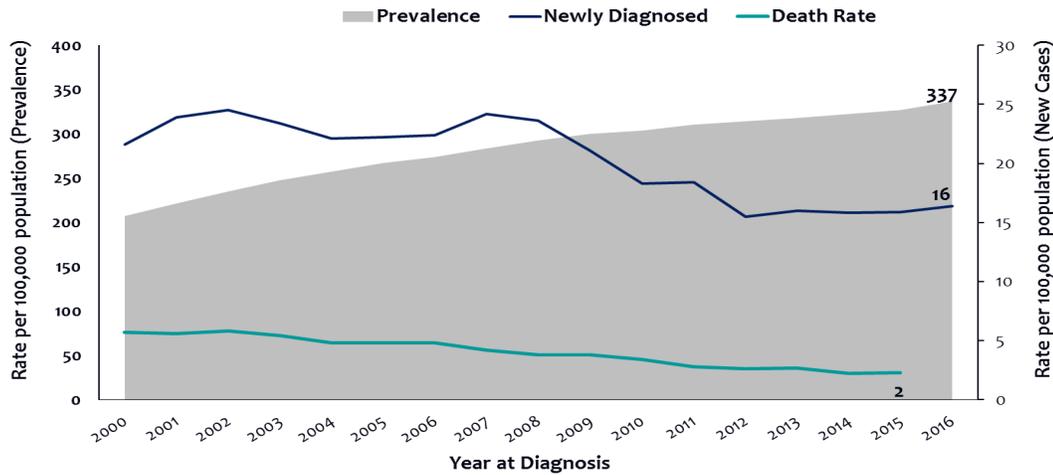


HIV in North Carolina, 2016



North Carolina Newly Diagnosed Prevalence Rates, New HIV Infection Rates, and HIV-related Death Rates



- An estimated 36,700 people are living with HIV/AIDS in North Carolina at the end of 2016. Of this number, an estimated 2,500 are undiagnosed and unaware that they are infected.
- 34,187 people were diagnosed with HIV and living in North Carolina as of December 31, 2016.
- 1,399 adults/adolescents were newly diagnosed with HIV/AIDS (rate of 16.4 cases per 100,000 population), which is a slight increase from the 1,334 new diagnoses in 2015 (rate of 15.9 cases per 100,000 population).

2016 HIV among Men:

- 80% were men who report sex with men (MSM)
- 5% were exposed through injection drug use (IDU), which is the same as 2015
- 53% were young men (aged 13 to 29)
- African-American men continue to experience the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses (81.0 cases per 100,000 compared to 13.3 cases per 100,000 among other men).

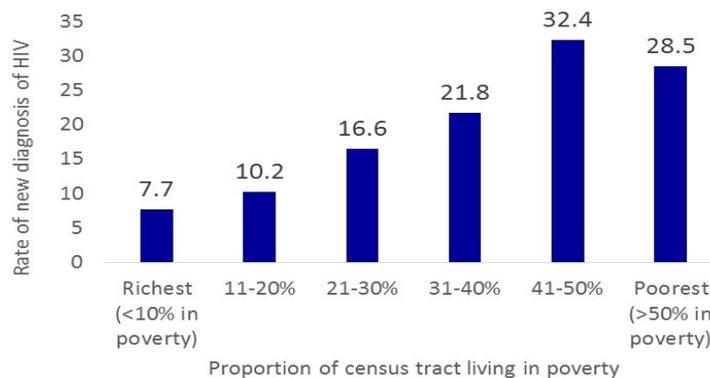
2016 HIV among Women:

- 90% were exposed through heterosexual contact
- 9% were exposed through IDU, which is an increase from 2015 (5%)
- 47% were women over the age of 40
- African-American women continue to experience the highest rates of new HIV diagnoses (18.5 cases per 100,000 compared to 2.2 cases per 100,000 among other women).

HIV rates are highest among people living in the most impoverished neighborhoods.

People living in impoverished areas often have less access to resources, including health resources. This can result in less viral suppression and increased potential for transmission.

New HIV Diagnoses by Poverty Indicator, 2016



Want More Information?

HIV/STD Facts and Figures web site:
<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/stds/figures.html>

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention Fact Sheets on HIV:
<http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/library/factsheets/index.html>

Data Sources:
 enhanced HIV/AIDS Reporting System (eHARS) (data as of June 27, 2017), North Carolina Vital Statistics, Volume 2: Leading Causes of Death 2000-2015, and North Carolina Engagement in Care Database for HIV Outreach (NC ECHO) (data as of August 2017).

Contact Us

North Carolina DHHS Communicable Disease Branch

Phone: (919) 733-3419

Mailing Address: Communicable Disease Branch Epidemiology Section
 1902 Mail Service Center
 Raleigh, NC 27699-1902

Created by the HIV/STD/Hepatitis Surveillance Unit, Communicable Disease Branch
 11/23/2017

HIV in North Carolina 2016



What is North Carolina doing to decrease HIV?

- North Carolina provides funds for HIV testing. Over 204,000 HIV tests were conducted at the North Carolina State Laboratory of Public Health (SLPH) in 2016. Of those, 463 (0.2%) individuals were newly positive.
- North Carolina funds evidence-based risk reduction programs. Over 2,600 people with HIV or high-risk HIV-negative people participated in 9 different programs.
- State bridge counselors actively look for HIV-positive people who have fallen out-of-care and offer assistance in addressing barriers to remaining engaged in HIV medical care.
- Local health departments and other providers are starting to offer Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) for HIV; see the side bar for North Carolina links.

STD Screening Recommendations for HIV-positive people, CDC 2015 STD Treatment Guidelines:

<http://www.cdc.gov/std/tg2015/screening-recommendations.htm>

For information about Pre-Exposure Prophylaxis (PrEP) and a map of North Carolina PrEP providers:

<https://www.med.unc.edu/ncaidstraining/prep/PrEP-for-consumers>

Health Equalities Unit and Cultural Competency (C3) Trainings Information Contact:

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nicole.beckwith@dhhs.nc.gov

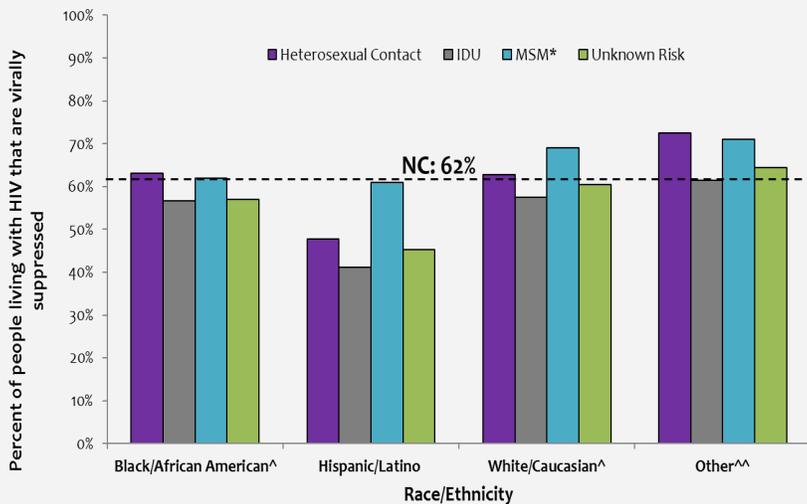
State of North Carolina • Roy Cooper, Governor
Department of Health and Human Services • Mandy Cohen MD, MPH, Secretary
Division of Public Health • Daniel Staley, Division Director
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HMAP web site:
<http://epi.publichealth.nc.gov/cd/hiv/adap.html>

Viral Suppression by Race/Ethnicity and HIV Exposure, 2016



*MSM includes MSM/IDU.
^Non-Hispanic/Latino.
^^Other includes American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian/Pacific Islander, Multiple Race and Unknown.

- 62% of all people living with HIV in NC were virally suppressed in 2016.
- Barriers to care and achieving viral suppression include lack of transportation, lack of family support, social stigma, and the complexity of accessing health insurance.
- Latina/o residents of NC have lower viral suppression than other race/ethnicity groups.

What CLINICIANS can do

If you are a care provider, educate yourself about PrEP (resources in sidebar). Also ensure that you receive regular cultural competency training in order to better meet the needs of your patient population (resources in sidebar).

If your patient is sexually active and HIV positive, talk with your patients about their sexual health. Patients with ongoing STD risk behaviors should be tested regularly for syphilis and

What YOU can do

If you have HIV, seek treatment: you deserve a long and happy life!

For help, see the HIV Medical Assistance Program (HMAP, formally ADAP) resources in the side bar.